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## The McClellan-Hearst Court.

We confess that we have been most unpleasantly impressed with the manner and methods of the State's Attorney-General since he proceeded to act in the matter of the recount of the Mayoralty vote. His effort, under unseemly and indecent conditions, to obtain possession of the ballot boxes was offensive.

We are not prepared to say that Mr. JACKSON's reputation or his associations altogether qualify him to command public confidence in a matter like this. Neither can we pretend now that results which he may achieve will be accepted without suspicion.

When, immediately after election, there was an intimation of a dispute, we were not a constant that he would have to present himself at the bar of public opinion with clean hands. The Attorney-General needs to beware. His environment is more than suspect, and the public is in no temper to brook trickery.

## Mr. Roosevelt's Opportunity.

The American people demand another special message, this time a message in defence, encouragement and championship of the Hon. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

Here opportunity awaits the President with widespread, rosy arms and hearing midriff. Mr. HITCHCOCK has been striving in his modest way to save the people's property from plain pillage. Hereby he has launched a number of more or less prominent citizens on the pathway to the penitentiary, with others yet to come. But he is especially anxious to stand between the Indians and their would-be looters and despoilers. This is where he has incurred the opposition of the mighty and lost the dogs of rapine and conspiracy. On several occasions within the last three weeks he has been haled before a special committee of the Senate, to be browbeaten and denounced by a host of far off Western affiliations and responsibilities.

Now famous chin whiskers of TOM CARTER of Montana or elsewhere—have bristled in a wind of eloquent reproach. WARREN and CLARK, twin jewels of Wyoming, let down their respective and of course illustrious chins in order to release a bawl of special devastation. Other members of the select committee in question snarl with force and accuracy at Mr. HITCHCOCK.

It is the psychological moment for another message of peculiar fervor from the White House. The people have been educated an appetite. The occasion stimulates the people's honest hunger. This is the appointed time for a fulmination of potent, overwhelming violence. Mr. ROOSEVELT's charge at San Juan was wonderfully picturesque, a blaze of gallantry and so forth; but when he rides, with lance in rest, to the rescue of a quiet, honest gentleman trying to do his duty and sore beset by enemies, he will have done a finer and a nobler thing than the storming of heights or the capture of Spanish outposts.

Will he do it? Of course he will!

## Has Persia a Chance of Regeneration?

A year ago, when Persia was still regarded as a moribund State, the death of the Shah and the accession of his eldest son, MOHAMMED ALI MIRZA, which had attracted little attention outside of Russia and Great Britain, which had been rivals for ascendancy at Teheran. Two recent events, however, have brought Persia into the foreground, namely, the agreement of Russia and Great Britain to respect its independence in fact as well as in semblance, and the apparently resolute effort of the Persian people themselves to improve their condition by means of representative institutions.

The gradual acquisition by Russia of the western and eastern coasts of the Caspian pointed to the eventual absorption of at least that part of Persia which borders that sea on the south, and consequently to preponderance at the present capital, Teheran, which is not far distant. Had the seat of the reigning dynasty been transferred to Shiraz, or even to Isfahan, the change would have been considered a triumph of British influence. The drift of things during the last half century has been supposed to portend an ultimate partition of the country, Russia gaining the section north of the 35th parallel of latitude, which would have included Teheran, as well as Astrabad on the east, and the large commercial city of Tabriz in the northwest, while the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea would have fallen within the British sphere of influence.

During the last year, however, the Russian and British Governments have arrived at an understanding, which presently may be, though it is not yet embodied in the form of a treaty, that the territorial integrity of Persia shall be preserved intact and that the Persian people shall be encouraged in self-development. It is certain that the recent movement by which Persian reformers procured the assent of their ruler to a constitution had the moral support of the British envoy, and there is also reason to believe that no opposition was offered by Russia's representative. The constitution granted was of a highly liberal type, the Shah's Ministers being

made accountable to a national assembly, which was invested with the power of the purse. During the last weeks of the late Shah's reign, indeed, his eldest son, who was acting as Regent, and who has now succeeded to the throne, insisted that the assembly, instead of consisting of the single chamber originally planned, should be bicameral, a Senate or upper house being added, of whose members part should be elective and the rest appointive. This change, though at first met resistance, was in the end accepted by the assembly.

It remains to be seen whether representative institutions are workable in a country where the giving and taking of bribes is universally practised. We need not on that account assume that a national assembly will be incapable of usefulness, for up to the last quarter of the eighteenth century the British House of Commons reeked with corruption. Nor is the average Persian to-day more likely to be influenced by money than the average Russian. If the Russians are fit to govern themselves, and few outsiders seem to doubt it, the Persians also may in time disclose similar aptitudes. The germ of self-rule has long existed in the agricultural districts, the taxes payable in a given locality being collected by the tribal chief. What Persia needs is fiscal reform, improvement in the means of transportation and the systematic stimulation of agriculture and manufacture. Persian exports are capable of very great expansion. A beginning in the way of road making has already been effected, so far as the communication of Teheran with the Caspian is concerned, and railways or good wagon roads ought to connect other important centres of production with the ports on the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. Foreign loans for the purpose would be procurable if the Persian finances were put on a satisfactory footing.

Much will depend, no doubt, on the personal character of the new sovereign. But even if he should desire to bring about a reaction—his insistence on the creation of a partly appointive Senate would indicate such a disposition—he will probably find himself, like his father, constrained in the end to yield to the popular demand.

## The Genesis of a War.

In the House of Representatives on January 8 the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, the Little Giant of Tennessee, commemorated the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. He had the clerk read the resolution of thanks passed by Congress in 1815. He read himself, with admirable emotion and elocution, divers passages from the speeches of members of that Congress. He loved to inspire himself at those sources:

"I love to read after those old statesmen—the old patriots. It is well for us to read a whole lot of modern trash and to go away back up the creek and read the words of patriots who were unthought and unpurchased, who would not sell their independence, their own thoughts, their own belief, their influence, or their power of speech for pelf or power."

He read from Old Hickory of "galling and unerring fire," "more than 3,000 men killed, wounded and missing," "God of battles," "arrows of indignation," "arrogant enemy," "horrors and humiliation." He read from the orators of 1815 of "incessant and murderous discharge of musketry and artillery," a "continuous sheet of fire," the "field strewn with the dying and the dead," the "agonies of the dying," FREDERICK, CATHERINE and KOSCIUSKO. He saw the "wily frontiersmen," "clad in their dusky, brown homespun," "glide unperceived through the woods" and "the mercenary foes. He heard the flintlocks, shotguns and squirrel rifles. The ardor and fury of battle soaked into his veins. He has an artistic and poetical temperament, imaginative, impressionable, dramatic to the point of hallucination. At dinner that night the fork seemed a bloody bayonet. He charged the potatoes more terribly than ever Mrs. SIDGONS stabbed them. The corn bread was earwheels. He picked off the pickles as if they were stragglers or sentinels. The tabasco was a discharge of musketry. He carried three desperate assaults upon the sirlon steak and beat the chicken pie in a pitched battle.

It used to be said that GEORGE IV., either from the force of alcoholic suggestion or by a certain inheritance of his father's madness, believed that he had led a charge at Waterloo. It is certain that by the night of January 9 the Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES, by pure imaginative genius and faculty of representation, was convinced that he fought the battle of New Orleans. There was no madness in this hallucination, if one it be. Who shall say that the resolution and the valor of ANDREW JACKSON are not reincarnated in JOHN WESLEY GAINES?

All this is prologue to the swelling act of January 10. We need not recapitulate the impassioned scene in the House; the lie hurled, in effect, by a misguided Pennsylvanian, THADDEUS of Chambersburg; the Little Giant, his white locks erect with wrath, fire flying from his eyes, and his swift feet hurrying down the aisle to crush the sootless insulter; the horror of the House; the suspension of hostilities by the interposition of a monstrous Kentuckian; remorse churning in the heart of THADDEUS; the mollification of his gallant opponent; tears and white and gray hair, and a fond embrace of reconciliation amid a House laughing to hide its honest gulps and sobs. Tennessee and Pennsylvania have kissed each other, and the olive branch of Peace flicks off the dust of War.

No, we shall not dwell on that grand mythological scene. Only a detail interests us. Dr. GAINES, whose hair grew white in a single night while he was brooding over the wrongs of the tobacco growers of his native State, was inclined to spare the gray hairs of the little Pennsylvanian. Now the Hon. THADDEUS MACLAY MAHON, an old soldier, in his sixty-seventh year. The date of Dr. GAINES's birth does not appear in the Congressional Record. It is known to his intimate friends, however, that he was added to a rejoicing word on June 8, 1845, the day of ANDREW JACKSON's death. There is therefore no great inequality of years between Dr. GAINES and Mr. MAHON, although the

former is the better sprinter. And now let us repeat the second stanza of the "Tennessee Hymn":

"JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES,  
You little wilt woe of the plains.  
You're dynamic, when in a fight,  
JOHN WESLEY GAINES, JOHN WESLEY GAINES."

## Help to Circulate a Veritable Text Book of World Interest.

From one of the busiest and most useful functionaries in the great paternalistic system, namely our esteemed friend the Federal Superintendent of Documents, there comes a request to which we hasten to respond by printing conspicuously the subjoined official advertisement:

"ROOSEVELT ON PANAMA CANAL.  
President ROOSEVELT'S Special Message to Congress concerning the Panama Canal has been issued in an illustrated edition, which may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for fifty cents per copy.  
The exhaustive manner in which this subject has been treated in this message, with the addition of seven appendices and twenty-six full illustrations, makes the publication a veritable text book on this subject of world interest."

In conveying this information to the reading public we are conscious that THE SUN is serving them rather than the Government. It makes little difference to Mr. ROOSEVELT how many copies of the illustrated edition of his special message are sold at fifty cents apiece. It is a matter of considerable importance to the people of the United States that they should know how to procure, in the ordinary course of trade, for a very moderate expenditure, without incurring political obligation of any kind, a work so desirable as that which is gracefully and enthusiastically described in the second paragraph of the official reading notice exhibited above. It is a new thing for the Government Printing Office to promulgate formal appreciations of the literature which passes through its graining presses; but it must be remembered that it is likewise a new thing for the Government Printing Office to publish masterpieces which the public is really anxious to buy.

We therefore advise every citizen for whom the greatest engineering enterprise ever undertaken by man has the remotest interest to forward at once to the Superintendent of Documents his fifty cents. He will not be disappointed when the book arrives by return mail. Apart from the absorbing interest of the text, the illustrations are admirable. Two of the twenty-six—we refer to the picture in which the President of the United States, in a white flannel suit, is climbing into one of the great, grimy steam shovels, and another full page illustration in which Mr. ROOSEVELT stands on the rear platform of the Presidential train with his hand upon his bosom, while the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner"—strike us as constituting, even alone by themselves, a bargain at half a dollar.

To-day is the date for opening the bids and letting the contracts for this tremendous national undertaking. Let us hope that the President's spirit of hope and courage and cheerful confidence about such matters, for example, as the underlying strata at the site of the Gatun dam has permeated the arithmetic of the competitors.

## Jail for Reckless Motorists.

For the first time since the regulation of automobilists became a matter of serious importance the Justices of Special Sessions have sentenced a reckless chauffeur to imprisonment. Hitherto the courts have used reprimands, threats and fines in the punishment of motorists convicted of infracting the law, with the result that prosecutions have had few terrors for those against whom they have been undertaken.

That a short jail sentence will be a more severe punishment than a heavy fine for this class of offenders is beyond doubt. The man who drives his own car does not want to spend even a minute in prison, while he has slight objection to paying a good sum for indulging his speed mania. The dishonest chauffeur who rides about in his employer's car when its owner thinks it is in the garage may pay a fine and conceal his arrest. If he is sent to prison his misconduct becomes known to the man who pays his wages, and the consequences are likely to be serious after he regains his liberty.

In comparatively few of the cases in which the public has cause to complain of automobilists' excesses are the car owners justly to be held to entire responsibility. Their machines are taken out without their knowledge or consent, and put to uses of which they disapprove absolutely. This can be done frequently without detection, and a record of the worst violations of the law that have attracted attention would show that in a large majority of them the owners were not present. Jailing the law violating chauffeurs will make the unauthorized use of cars more dangerous and should contribute materially to the safety of the streets.

## Recruits for the Anti-Imperialists.

The New England Tobacco Growers' Association has spoken: the national Government must get out of the Philippines. In taking its stand with Mr. MOOREFIELD STORY'S Anti-Imperialists, the Tobacco Growers' Association scorns to be sentimental; it prefers to be sordid. Mr. FISKE WARREN pleading for the "little brown brother" would be shown the door by the official bouncer of the tobacco growers in convention assembled. This was the resolution they adopted at Hartford on Tuesday:

"Believing that the perpetual retention of the Philippine Islands will result, ultimately, in the free admission of the tobacco products of these islands into this country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our representatives in Congress the early adoption of that body of a resolution declaring it the purpose of the United States to renounce Governmental and territorial possession of these islands as soon as the future is practical, retaining only as United States possessions such ports or territory as may be necessary for coaling and naval stations, adequate for the protection of American interests in the Orient."

The "little brown brother" can go hang because he grows tobacco; not much,

perhaps, and that not suited to the American palate (who of us can smoke a Manila cheroot and look perfectly happy?); but perhaps in the course of some time he may be able to produce, if he sticks to it, more of the leaf for wrappers than ought to come into the old United States untaxed to compete with the full flavored, free burning New England product. Millions for the domestic growers and not one cent for the Filipinos is the motto of the delegates to the Hartford convention of 1907. The new Fundamental Order from Connecticut is: Cut loose from the Philippines and save the American wrapper growers of 1907. Keep some naval and coaling stations, but only to protect "American [tobacco] interests in the Orient."

The faithful Connecticut Senators will accordingly line up against the Philippine tariff bill, as before. Reduce the tariff on tobacco to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates, and in the next generation the grasping Filipino would get his leaf tobacco in free; and then there would be no more coupons and Christmas gifts. The consumer must be protected. The New England Tobacco Growers' Association would rather sacrifice the whole archipelago than see him imposed upon one cent's worth. Boston may leak sentimentality about the consent of the governed, but the honest planters of the Connecticut valley handle the subject man fashion: Haul down the flag because the Filipino raises tobacco.

It was a remarkable project that Dr. McGEE, the anthropologist and geologist unfolded at one of the scientific meetings held in this city a few days ago. The scheme is nothing less than to prevent the sedimentation of the bed of the Mississippi and then to canalize the river so as to enable ocean vessels to ascend far inland.

It is well known that the trouble with the lower Mississippi is that its waters, moving more slowly as they approach nearer to sea level, drop a large part of the immense load of sediment which they carry and thus shallow the river bed so that it is almost impossible to build levees high enough to keep the water in the channel when great floods occur.

The impressive scheme outlined by Dr. McGEE is to prevent this vast volume of sediment from entering the river. The plan is, he says, to impound the waters of all the tributaries at intervals so that they will have an opportunity to drop their sediment and finally reach the Mississippi clear and free. This will keep rock at the confluence of the great plains and the great valley out of the trunk stream, and the sediment originating along the river itself will be disposed of by keeping the channel in a first rate state of canalization.

This idea certainly dwarfs the Panama Canal both in its engineering and its financial aspects. But Dr. McGEE says that the scheme is actually proposed, that the working out of the details is far advanced, and that Chicago and St. Louis alone will provide sufficient capital to carry out the project in all its details. Chicago's interest in the matter would seem to be altruistic. At least, it is not easy to understand, at first view, how Chicago would reap an additional harvest of dollars and cents by the diversion of a part of its commerce to the river route.

If the project ever advances beyond the present stage it will be very interesting. As it is, the scheme is a direct assault on the Mississippi delta, which if let alone would some day complete an isthmus of United States mud that would give New Orleans a short cut to southern Mexico.

Consider the friability and instability of the popular or magazine idol. Folk has clay feet; his lambency is dimmed. LA FOLLETTE's intellectual gong is cracked and jangles hideously in an affrighted Senate. Saddest of all, here is ELLA RAWLS Reader fallen from her millionaire estate to the level of a hundred penniless women, the heroine of a hundred best-selling novels, the ineluctable she, crushed beneath a mortgage so vulgar and so exacting as to leave scant margin for police court bail. What are we all coming to?

The first set of American Rhodes scholars will complete their three years' course at Oxford next June. Examinations to be held this month in the various States will start the third instalment of scholars on their fortune favored way. These examinations mark a critical period in the development of the Rhodes idea. Thus far competition for the prizes has been considerably less than keen, probably as the result of uncertainty in the minds of eligible candidates with respect to their reception at the English university and the courses of study open to them.

Letters from our Rhodes scholars have dwelt too much upon the social and athletic sides of their life at Oxford. A letter recently published in the Princeton undergraduate daily from a Rhodesian who is nearing the completion of his term takes up the more serious features. His remarks deserve a larger audience. "As to courses of study," he says, "judging from what I have heard and from questions which have been asked me, there is a widespread misunderstanding. Many seem to have the idea that an American college graduate upon coming to Oxford has to repeat there the work which he has already done in his native country. It is not the case at all. It is true that he ranks as a freshman, no matter how many degrees he may have. The American who has three years at Oxford will probably read for an Oxford B. A., even if he already has the B. A. of an American university; but that does not mean that he will repeat the undergraduate course which he has just completed. It simply means special graduation in philosophy, law, theology or whatever his special field may be. Or if an Oxford B. A. is not good enough for him, he may read for the B. Sc. or the B. C. L. or the B. Litt."

We are hearing less talk about the international benefits expected to accrue from the Rhodes scholarship foundation and less about the wine party and cinder track side of the "scholar's" life. The time may yet come when we shall send to the colleges on the Isthmus a few genuine scholars.

The analyses made by the Health Department on December 26 showed that the temperature of Croton water at the hydrant was 42.5 degrees, while that of Ridgewood water was 48 degrees. Is Long Island nearer the hidden fires of the globe than Manhattan?

## How Washington Appears to Westerners.

Washington correspondence. Kansas City Journal. Washington is known as "Pittsburgh" among Westerners. It has more plug hair per capita than any city in the world. Hatters estimate that every third man owns and wears a plug hat. The poor as well as the rich wear them. Restaurant waiters, when urged out, make just as imposing an appearance as some high mogul in the Government service.

## THE FUELLES OF THE SIMPLE MIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: From time to time there come to the front certain features of our administrative processes which greatly perplex the average simple minded citizen. For instance, a few days ago an announcement was made of the issuance of an order to the effect that the act of February 25, 1888, for the summary destruction of illegal enclosures and obstructions existing on public lands is to be rigidly enforced after April 1, 1907.

For more than twenty years this law has been openly violated and vast areas of public land have been appropriated by individuals for their own use and benefit. We are told that strong pressure has been brought to bear to permit the fences to remain, and that heretofore owners of these lands have evaded notices to remove them or have claimed that they did not receive the notices. But even this does not seem to the simple minded citizen a valid reason for the non-enforcement of a law intended to prevent land stealing and the misuse of public property.

Nor does this citizen understand why there has been and still is such delay in giving full effect to a statute of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies." This is more commonly known as the Anti-Trust act. The citizen is more than time assured by an authority no less than that of the President of the United States that institutions known as "trusts" do exist. He has been told that there are "good trusts" and "bad trusts." He knows that the latter are overgrown with them. He read the last annual Presidential message he thus learned, if he did not already know, that "our present laws forbid all combinations," which the President says is "unfortunate." He is compelled to wonder where the Executive gets his authority to discriminate by ordering a prosecution against a few of these combinations, supposed to be unlawful, and directs no action against others equally unlawful.

Finding only bewilderment in his effort to solve these vexing problems, our citizen reads the Harrison case, reflects on the Northern Securities case, and spends half an hour over a railway map. He there finds several railway lines, paralleling each other, crossing State lines and bearing the same initials or names, thus indicating a common ownership or proprietorship. All this he understands, and he returns to his own little round of duties convinced that there are more things on earth, at least, than he can fully comprehend.

## New York, January 11.

The Death of Henry E. Highton. Henry E. Highton, who died at Honolulu last week, was for many years one of the most prominent and one of the ablest lawyers in the State of California. He was a great trial lawyer, and although in the main devoted to civil cases, he had been very successful as counsel for the defendant in some of the most conspicuous criminal cases—such, for instance, as the Pierson murder case. He defended Lucky Baldwin in a famous breach of contract suit, and was a potent factor in the jury, either on the civil or criminal side of the court.

Mr. Highton was prominent in Masonry and was a forceful public speaker, and although he was a Republican, he was largely to the Republican victory in the Presidential campaign of 1896 by stumping the State for Mr. McKinley. Always a public spirited citizen, in times past he had rendered efficient services to the city of San Francisco in the protection of its waterfront, in securing its deposits from loss when threatened by the impending insolvency of a big bank in which the city funds were deposited, and in other matters. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors, the Governor of the Philippines, who he had been elected to fill the East when he was suddenly carried off by an affection of the heart.

A lawyer of the old school, conservative and thoroughly trained, he held a high place in the affection of the people of his State.

## The War That Will Not Be Fought.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I hoped that the last word had been written on the problem of the German invasion of England, and that the English Channel for a day, at least, would be a safe place to preserve peace in South Africa.

There is, however, no danger of a war between this country and England, as I have before stated. The present Government in England is a large force for peace, and it is doubtful in the extreme that the Conservative party would think differently. If it did it would be unable to secure the confidence of the nation for many years to come. It is a question whether the German Empire continues Germany will make capital out of it and endeavor to create discord between the Anglo-American peoples. As it is, the question is settled in the capital of Emperor William.

CHARLES STUART-LINTON.

New York, January 11.

## The Prosperous Santees.

From the Boston Herald. W. E. Meagle of Santee, Neb., superintendent of the Santee and Ponca Indian reservations in that State, is on an annual visit to confer with the Indian Commissioner at Washington. The Santees are among the most contented and prosperous Indians in this country," said Mr. Meagle last night. "There are 1,300 of them on our reservation. They are farmers and stock raisers. All the Santees are farmers and some of them are growing wealthy. This year one of the tribe, a young man, raised 2,400 bushels of corn and another farm owned by three brothers there were 5,000 bushels harvested. The Indians for the most part attend strictly to business. They speak English and have adopted the dress and customs of the country. I do not know of any Santee costumes that could be found on the reservation."

SARAT.

## New Hampshire Voters.

From the Boston Herald. It was during the election of New Hampshire, two woodchoppers got on at Westworth station, and when Conductor Melvin Mann came for the tickets one of the men handed out a new 500 mile book. "Take this for two to Manchester," he said, "and you will please write on a slip of paper the name of the station we got on at. We are woodchoppers and are going to Manchester to vote."

"You are going to vote?" "Yes," replied the Conductor Mann, "and you can't remember the station you got on at?" "No," answered the woodchopper, without any signs of embarrassment, "we shall the district of the station we got on at." The conductor wrote the name of the station on the paper and received the thanks of the two men.

## Vendetta in Algeria.

From the London Globe. A determined Arab vendetta was just run its murderous course at Fernana, in Algeria. A man named Yared ben Alisa had determined to kill a fellow resident of one of the mountain villages, named Hussein alba Ahmed, who was never abroad without his gun. The other day the two men, both carrying loaded guns, met face to face in a quiet spot in the mountains. Yared drew his weapon to his shoulder, and Hussein, who was armed with a dagger, drew his dagger and raised it to strike Yared's forehead.

Yared fell in falling with a shattered thigh. He managed, however, to arrive home, and a second shot, and Hussein fell dead with his chest shattered. Yared will have to undergo amputation of the leg.

## Funeral Service Ten Years After Death.

Mexico correspondence. San Antonio Telegram. The funeral of H. G. Solomon, who died this morning at his home, near Sapp, Boone county, had an unusual feature in that the funeral of Mrs. Solomon, wife of the deceased, who died about ten years ago, was preached at the same time. At the time of her death no minister was available and it was not possible to have services over the body as desired. It was afterward decided by the husband and family that when death came to the elder Solomon funeral services should be held over both at the same time.

## His Real Audience.

From the Washington Star. "Do you think that your speech will have any effect on the opinions of Congress?" "No," answered the statesman, "but it will help to strengthen the convictions of my constituents that I am a profound and discriminating thinker."

## IT WAS SHOULD ONE.

Germany Would Have Everything to Lose and Nothing to Gain by Aiding America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your editorial of January 8 entitled "Where Would Emperor William Stand?" and the letter of Arthur H. Bingham of the same name in reply to my letter of January 3 throw a new light on the Anglo-Japanese-American situation.

It is quite probable that in the event of there being such a deplorable conflict between the nations Germany would like to side with this country against England. The question to be considered, however, is whether she would dare to do so. The conduct of nations is qualified not only by natural but by their material interests. Germany would lose such a case having everything to lose and nothing to gain from such a conflict. She would render herself liable to having her expanding commerce strangled from the seas; her industrial life would become paralyzed, and her strong and ever increasing Socialist party would shake the foundations of the State.

Should Germany side with the United States against England she would not find France neutral. France could under no circumstances allow Germany to crush England. Such a *contretemps* would endanger her own position as a nation, and she would be obliged to-day an understanding between the British and French Governments to cooperate against Germany in the event of a war.

The attitude of Russia. Germany would not be able to fight any Power for many years to come. Her navy is for practical purposes a negligible naval power and in great need of reform and is required at home to prevent a revolution. Furthermore, her debt from the late war is very large and her borrowing power is crippled. Finally, if she had the last annual Presidential message he thus learned, if he did not already know, that "our present laws forbid all combinations," which the President says is "unfortunate." He is compelled to wonder where the Executive gets his authority to discriminate by ordering a prosecution against a few of these combinations, supposed to be unlawful, and directs no action against others equally unlawful.

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## The War That Will Not Be Fought.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I hoped that the last word had been written on the problem of the German invasion of England, and that the English Channel for a day, at least, would be a safe place to preserve peace in South Africa.

There is, however, no danger of a war between this country and England, as I have before stated. The present Government in England is a large force for peace, and it is doubtful in the extreme that the Conservative party would think differently. If it did it would be unable to secure the confidence of the nation for many years to come. It is a question whether the German Empire continues Germany will make capital out of it and endeavor to create discord between the Anglo-American peoples. As it is, the question is settled in the capital of Emperor William.

CHARLES STUART-LINTON.

New York, January 11.

## The Prosperous Santees.

From the Boston Herald. W. E. Meagle of Santee, Neb., superintendent of the Santee and Ponca Indian reservations in that State, is on an annual visit to confer with the Indian Commissioner at Washington. The Santees are among the most contented and prosperous Indians in this country," said Mr. Meagle last night. "There are 1,300 of them on our reservation. They are farmers and stock raisers. All the Santees are farmers and some of them are growing wealthy. This year one of the tribe, a young man, raised 2,400 bushels of corn and another farm owned by three brothers there were 5,000 bushels harvested. The Indians for the most part attend strictly to business. They speak English and have adopted the dress and customs of the country. I do not know of any Santee costumes that could be found on the reservation."

SARAT.

## New Hampshire Voters.

From the Boston Herald. It was during the election of New Hampshire, two woodchoppers got on at Westworth station, and when Conductor Melvin Mann came for the tickets one of the men handed out a new 500 mile book. "Take this for two to Manchester," he said, "and you will please write on a slip of paper the name of the station we got on at. We are woodchoppers and are going to Manchester to vote."

"You are going to vote?" "Yes," replied the Conductor Mann, "and you can't remember the station you got on at?" "No," answered the woodchopper, without any signs of embarrassment, "we shall the district of the station we got on at." The conductor wrote the name of the station on the paper and received the thanks of the two men.

## Vendetta in Algeria.

From the London Globe. A determined Arab vendetta was just run its murderous course at Fernana, in Algeria. A man named Yared ben Alisa had determined to kill a fellow resident of one of the mountain villages, named Hussein alba Ahmed, who was never abroad without his gun. The other day the two men, both carrying loaded guns, met face to face in a quiet spot in the mountains. Yared drew his weapon to his shoulder, and Hussein, who was armed with a dagger, drew his dagger and raised it to strike Yared's forehead.

Yared fell in falling with a shattered thigh. He managed, however, to arrive home, and a second shot, and Hussein fell dead with his chest shattered. Yared will have to undergo amputation of the leg.

## Funeral Service Ten Years After Death.

Mexico correspondence. San Antonio Telegram. The funeral of H. G. Solomon, who died this morning at his home, near Sapp, Boone county, had an unusual feature in that the funeral of Mrs. Solomon, wife of the deceased, who died about ten years ago, was preached at the same time. At the time of her death no minister was available and it was not possible to have services over the body as desired. It was afterward decided by the husband and family that when death came to the elder Solomon funeral services should be held over both at the same time.

## His Real Audience.

From the Washington Star. "Do you think that your speech will have any effect on the opinions of Congress?" "No," answered the statesman, "but it will help to strengthen the convictions of my constituents that I am a profound and discriminating thinker."

## THE MODERN TAMBUKALINE.